FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

*Latin America*

*Vol VI No 114* *13 June 1985*

ARGENTINA

Sale of 20 Pucara Aircraft to Iraq Firm B 1
Officials Reaffirm Claim to Falkland Islands B 1
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 12 Jun]

BOLIVIA

COB To Host Latin American Debt Conference C 1
Soviets Negotiating To Start Aeroflot Flights C 1

COLOMBIA

Army Attempts To Force M-19 Out of Buga Region F 1
Army Enters Area in Tanks F 1
Operation To Encircle M-19 F 1

PARAGUAY

Saldivar Discusses Foreign Relations, Policy H 1
[EL DIARIO 9 Jun]
Liberal Party Factions Seeking Rapprochement H 4
[Hoy 9 Jun]

PERU

Alan Garcia Discusses Debt, Drug Trafficking J 1
Garcia Discusses Debt Problem With Italy's Craxi J 2
President-Elect Designates Health Minister J 2

MEXICO

De la Madrid on Economic Recovery, Foreign Policy M 1
Part I [Madrid ABC 30 May] M 1
Part II [Madrid ABC 31 May] M 3
Venezuelan Envoy on 'Invasion' of Nicaragua by U.S. M 5

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Monge Comments on Conflict With Nicaragua P 1
Security Chief Vidal on Border Situation P 2
PVP Secretary General Vargas Visits USSR P 2

EL SALVADOR


Rights Office Raided; Labor Unrest Continues P 3
Guerrillas Destroy 37 Telephone Substations P 3
[DIARIO DE HOY 9 Jun]
Fenadesal Official Denies Rail Service Suspended P 4
[EL MUNDO 8 Jun]
FMLN Claims Police Raided Human Rights Office P 4
[Radio Venceremos]
Venceremos Vows Continued Sabotage Against Regime P 5


GUATEMALA


Foreign Minister Meets With U.S. Officials P 5
Importers Must Pay Costa Ricans in U.S. Dollars P 5
[PRENSA LIBRE 11 Jun]


NICARAGUA


Embassy in U.S. Issues Communique on Contra Aid P 6
Interview With Ramirez on U.S. Contra Aid P 6
[Madrid EL PAIS 8 Jun]
Sergio Ramirez Returns From European Tour P 8
Discusses Tour P 9
Press Office on Aid Obtained by Ortega, Ramirez P 9
Former FDN's Chamorro on U.S. Contra Aid P 10
3 Anti-Sandinist Groups To Form Coalition P 10
[San Jose Radio Reloj]


CUBA


Malmierca Participates in UN Debate on Namibia Q 1
Journalist Group Condemns U.S. Radio Marti Q 1
Risquet Presides Over Party Assessment Assembly Q 1
Progress in Current Geological Study Reported Q 2
Minint Conference in Villa Clara Concludes Q 2
Workers Receive Banners From Politburo Member Q 2
Scientific-Technical Agreement Signed With USSR Q 2

SALE OF 20 PUCARA AIRCRAFT TO IRAQ FIRM

PY122212 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1320 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Cordoba, 12 Jun (TELAM) -- Provincial Foreign Trade Minister Jorge Caminotti has confirmed that the deal involving the sale of 20 Pucara aircraft to Iraq has been concluded and that there are no indications of problems in the transaction, which will surpass $100 million. After briefing the Advisory and Negotiating Committee (which promotes inter-sectorial dialogue in the province), Caminotti told the newspaper LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR that the deal was arranged by the defense ministers of the two countries. He added that the deadline for delivery of the 20 planes, which are built at an Air Force plant in Cordoba, will be in 13 months. He said the first planes might be delivered within the next 6 months.

The official denied the Foreign Ministry has questioned the operation. He explained that before his trip to Iraq he requested the corresponding authorization and nothing has changed in this regard, no one has said that there have been changes. Therefore, the transaction is firm and it has the approval of the pertinent agencies, he added.

Caminotti explained that the deal with Iraq includes replacement parts supply and pilot training, and admitted that the deal might lead to a change in Argentina's commercial policy in the Middle East. He said that the change will be welcomed because our country has continuously lost markets, among them Iraq. Thus, there is a wish to change the historic pattern of the Argentine commercial system, and what we have begun with the sale of the Pucara planes will be continued with other items, he concluded.

OFFICIALS REAFFIRM CLAIM TO FALKLANDS ISLANDS

PY122138 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Jun 85 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The government and all three Armed Forces branches celebrated yesterday Argentina's claim to the Malvinas, which was commemorated as a national holiday on Monday. Interior Undersecretary Raul Galvan, keynote speaker at the government ceremony, reaffirmed that the government will use the diplomatic route to recover its sovereign rights on the Malvinas Islands, stressing the need "not to stray" from talks with Great Britain. "History is witness," Galvan said, "that those who persevere, gifted with patience and fortitude, in the cause of justice triumph in the end."

Following the ceremony, Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli told reporters he believed "our sovereignty (over the Malvinas) will be recognized in the not too distant future." Army Commander-in-Chief General Hector Rios Erenu ardently affirmed that "the courage of those who fought and died on the Malvinas...is the most valuable argument of the unrelenting vocation which we will pass onto future generations, for the noble blood that irrigated the frozen austral battlefields is the fire which feeds our hearts and identifies us with the cause of justice." At Air Force headquarters, Commander-in-Chief Brigadier Ernesto Crespo repeated the Air Force's unswerving resolve to "return to raise the Argentine flag (over the Malvinas Islands) as the permanent symbol of national sovereignty."

Navy public relations head Captain Norberto Dazzi spoke at the Libertad building ceremonies, presided over by Deputy Commander-in-Chief Rear Admiral Maximo Rivero Kelly. Dazzi stressed that "there is one issue we will never under any circumstances forget: the solemn commitment sealed with the blood of our comrades-in-arms who, from their unredeemed tombs on land and in the sea, demand of us unbendable strength and loyalty to our history."

COB TO HOST LATIN AMERICAN DEBT CONFERENCE

PY130222 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] Secretary Walter Delgadillo has announced that the COB will sponsor a conference on the Latin American foreign debt in La Paz from 12 to 14 August. This issue will be thoroughly discussed during the conference, he said.

[Begin Delgadillo recording] As you know, the COB was the first to discuss the Latin American foreign debt. What is more, the COB managed to obtain a moratorium on the Bolivian foreign debt with the private banks. Therefore, the COB has decided at a national assembly to sponsor a congress on this issue.

Another conference on this same subject will be held in Havana, and I will be attending it. It will be a preparatory conference for the one we will hold in La Paz. The viability and the best way of holding such a conference in Bolivia will be discussed in Havana among the representatives of Cuban and Central and Latin American labor organizations.

However, if the actual conference does take place in Havana [as heard], we would at least like to manage for the Central American conference not to interfere with the one that will be held in Bolivia, because our executive committee has already decided that the next conference on the Latin American foreign debt will take place in La Paz on 12, 13, and 14 August. We expect representatives from all Latin American labor organizations as well as labor delegations from around the world to attend. [end recording]

Delgadillo then told Panamericana that the COB is still waiting for an official reply from the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left government to its national petitions document. He said that this issue and others will be discussed at the national COB meeting that will be held in the teachers club on 18 June.

[Begin recording] [Delgadillo] We are waiting for the government to call us. What is more, we are approaching some of the authorities that are friendly to us to try to speed up this meeting to discuss our different petitions.

[Reporter] How long will you wait for a meeting with government officials?

[Delgadillo] During our executive board meeting yesterday we decided that we should meet with government officials this week at the latest so we can report on that meeting to our colleagues at our next national gathering. [end recording]

SOVIETS NEGOTIATING TO START AEROFLOT FLIGHTS

PY051835 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Excerpt] USSR Ambassador Arkadiy Budakov has stated that Soviet Airlines Aeroflot will start operating in Bolivia once bilateral agreements in this regard have been signed. He added that at present Bolivian and Soviet authorities are negotiating technical and commercial issues with the objective of signing this agreement.

## ARMY ATTEMPTS TO FORCE M-19 OUT OF BUGA REGION

### Army Enters Area in Tanks

PA102303 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 10 Jun 85

[By Julian Benitez]

[Text] Cali -- As of this moment approximately 20 19 April Movement [M-19] subversives and soldiers of the Rifle, Colombia, and (Panase) Battalions are dead as the result of clashes in central Valle. Last night clashes occurred in [word indistinct] of the Pichichi Sugar Mill, near Buga, according to a report by a military spokesman. The soldiers killed during the clashes were identified as Felix Antonio Lezcano Herrera of the Colombia Special Forces Battalion and Carlos Amado Solarte, Tulio Rivera Velasco, Milciades Biafara Caicedo, Luis Octavio Villegas, and Hector Fabio Jaramillo of the Rifle Special Forces Battalion.

Units belonging to the (Cabal) group and Rifle Battalion are in control of the central area of Valle. They entered the area in tanks.

Meanwhile, seven wounded members of the military forces, including a crew member of a Colombian Armed Forces helicopter, are receiving treatment at infirmaries of the (Panase) Battalion of Buga and (Codasi) of Palmira.

In Cali preparations are now under way to transfer three of those wounded in clashes with the M-19 to the Central Military Hospital for treatment. The identity of the wounded soldiers is being kept secret by the military leadership of the capital of Valle.

### Operation To Encircle M-19

PA111837 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1727 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 11 Jun (EFE) -- Thousands of troops supported by tanks, helicopters, and artillery are engaged in an unpenetrable encirclement of 19 April Movement (M-19) rebels in the region of Buga, 450 km southwest of Bogota. At least 25 people, including 19 guerrillas and 6 soldiers, have been killed in the clashes that began on Saturday, official sources reported. However, it is feared that the death toll is higher.

Units of the 3d Army Brigade under the command of General Fernando Gomez Barrios are deployed in the rural areas of La Magdalena and La Habana, in Valle del Cauca Department. They are attempting to rid these areas of approximately 300 M-19 rebels, guerrilla sources maintain.

The Colombian military forces are not releasing much information on the operation, but it was learned that approximately 3,000 men supported by Huey helicopters and Cascaval armored vehicles are participating in the operation to encircle the rebels which has been described as the military's most forceful move against the M-19 since that organization signed a truce with the Belisario Betancur administration a year ago.

Military information obtained today indicates that 86 M-19 rebels have been killed in the past 50 days, while Army casualty figures were not disclosed. In view of the intensity of the clashes, the cease-fire verification group, headed by High Commissioner for Peace Antonio Duque Alvarez, has been summoned to a meeting several hours from now in an attempt to secure a cease-fire in the area.

## SALDIVAR DISCUSSES FOREIGN RELATIONS, POLICY

PY120142 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 9 Jun 85 pp 6, 7, 8

[Interview with Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar by EL DIARIO correspondent Adriana Almada -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Almada] How does the foreign minister evaluate the country's position in the face of the political situations in our neighboring countries?

[Saldivar] I have previously stated that as the minister of foreign relations I execute the international policy of President Stroessner. This policy is based on the postulates of the Colorado Party, although strictly adhering to the constant objectives of the Paraguayan nation. These objectives are determined by the geographical situation of Paraguay and by the desire of the Paraguayan people to overcome their landlocked situation.

[Almada] Let's talk about Argentina. In the past year and a half, its constitutuional government, on several occasions, I don't know whether deliberately or not, has shown some degree of antipathy toward the government of President Stroessner.

[Saldivar] We maintain fluid and normal relations with the Republic of Argentina. At no time have we noticed any antipathy on the part of the Argentine Government. Perhaps there have been some inappropriate political statements by parties or even by members of the Radical Civic Union [UCR], which is the government party. But there has been absolutely no antipathy shown by the Government of the Argentine Republic. Of course, we would not accept any interference by the Argentine Government, or any other government, in the internal affairs of our country. We are tied to Argentina by two large undertakings: Yacyreta and the bridge over the Parana River, which are two integration projects. It must be noted that the Government of Paraguay was elected by a popular vote. Our policy is based on the postulates of the Colorado Party: democracy and republicanism. We can, therefore, assert that we live under a democracy. The Argentine Republic, through a process that began after the Malvinas war, elected the government of Raul Alfonsin in 1983. We have said that we view with satisfaction the democratization of friendly countries.

[Almada] How did the Foreign Ministry interpret President Alfonsin's receiving Colorado Popular Movement [Mopoco] members at Government House?

[Saldivar] According to information we have received, some Mopoco members have met with President Alfonsin, but not to discuss Paraguayan-Argentine relations, or subjects pertaining to the exclusive interests of the Paraguayan people. They might have previously been friendly before the UCR came to power, and that may have been the reason for the visit, just as any individual can visit with a Paraguayan official, and not necessarily in connection with his government position. These visits can take place in any Latin American country. This episode has not had any effect on the good relations between our two countries.

[Almada] What can you tell us about Uruguay?

[Saldivar] Uruguay, just like Argentina, had its constitutional process interrupted for some time, as the people know. Our relations are guided by the democratic spirit of the two governments, as well as by the Uruguayan willingness to help us overcome our geographical seclusion.

[Almada] And relations with Brazil?

[Saldivar] With Brazil, we have something more substantial: Itaipu, which is known as the "project of the century." We are joined by the mutual determination to produce energy for the benefit of our two countries and of the region. We could very well say that our relations over the last decade have been tied to the Itaipu project, not to mention the rapprochement under the Juscelino Kubitschek government when the Bridge of Friendship was built, the facilities at the free port of Paranagua were granted, the eastern highway was built, and easy access to the Atlantic was achieved.

[Almada] As foreign minister, you should know Paraguay's image abroad. How are we seen abroad?

[Saldivar] The international presence of Paraguay has been a priority under the policy of President Stroessner since 1954. We were an almost unknown, perhaps forgotten, country before. We had a difficult position in the League of Nations during the period preceding the Chaco War. That certainly had a negative effect. Our presence in the world at that time began to take shape thanks to our participation in international organizations such as the United Nations and the OAS and through embassies on the various continents. It should be recalled that Paraguay has held a post in the UN Security Council and even presided over it. Thus, we have recovered the image we had in the last century under the government of Carlos Antonio Lopez, when our country maintained relations with all European countries. We can say that we have recovered the image that we lost in international politics early in this century.

[Almada] Your answer refers only to the diplomatic area. Outside this area, however, there is widespread opinion in various countries of the world, especially in those with democratic governments, that is not favorable to the Paraguayan Government.

[Saldivar] We have good relations with governments everywhere in the world. What happens is that sometimes distorted information, or misinformation, creates mistaken ideas among the public. Fortunately, we have the means to counter that opinion, although there are always those who want to persist in their mistaken views.

[Almada] The widespread opinion I am referring to does not level criticism at Paraguay's bilateral international relations, but at the domestic politics of the Paraguayan Government.

[Saldivar] I do not accept opinions against the Government of Paraguay. It only comes from organizations intent on creating an adverse opinion, organizations that have the means to do that. But neither the Government of the United States nor of Great Britain, both of which we hold as models of democracy, which although not perfect are perfectible, can escape this. We had a very painful experience during the War of the Triple Alliance in the last century. In the opinion prevailing in the River Plate area, the secret Triple Alliance Treaty was intended against the government of Marshal Francisco Solano Lopez. In the end, the Paraguayan nation suffered territorial dismemberment and genocide. So, when it comes to opinions, we can distinguish them very well, because although some can be addressed against the government, others can be leveled against the nation and the Paraguayan state itself.

[Almada] I can then gather that any expression of opposition made abroad can represent a danger to the country's security...

[Saldivar] No, it does not, because such expressions have no foundation, and at this time of rapid communications the truth can be learned quickly. It is difficult nowadays to say something with double intentions. The objective of our adversaries is to destroy our peace and to create a situation to make it possible for them to come to power through means that are not quite democratic, not through the ballot box. Moreover, we are no longer living in the last century.

[Almada] Mr Minister, is it possilbe for Paraguayan diplomacy to separate the internal problems of the country from its relations with other countries in the world? I ask this question because a couple of days ago I read that at an OAS meeting to discuss the question of Argentine sovereignty over theMalvinas, Chile and Paraguay "voted in favor of the resolution and reiterated their support of the Argentine claim to sovereignty, but they did not cosponsor the resolution, which, according to diplomatic sources, was interpreted as a sign of those governments' disapproval of criticism they have been receiving in the area of human rights," as the Argentine press put it.

[Saldivar] Human rights has nothing to do with the position we have adopted either in the United Nations or at the OAS regarding the Malvinas Islands. Paraguay had a well-known position before 1982 as well as during the 1982 conflict, and since then it has maintained the Latin American solidarity with Argentina in all the forums where the question has arisen.

[Almada] How are our relations with the United States?

[Saldivar] They are good. Paraguay has maintained a line of conduct regarding communism. We are anticommunist, not only on the domestic front but on the international front as well. At the time of the Dominican Republic crisis, Paraguay sent peacekeeping forces under a timely resolution of the OAS. When the question of Grenada arose, Paraguay supported it because we are convinced that international communism must be stopped in that area, because its presence in the Caribbean and Central America will later represent a danger to South America.

[Almada] Is that to say that in the face of "communist infiltration," the principle of nonintervention can be temporarily forgotten...?

[Saldivar] No. I believe that the action was in defense of the principle of nonintervention, because the people in Grenada were in no position to express their will. The intervention of Cuba was obvious, with thousands of men posing as experts. It was obviously an intervention. We sided with the United States in that situation because of our firm anticommunist position. And we will adhere to our anticommunist line. The U.S. Government has always maintained contact with the Paraguayan Government regarding actions in regional and world organizations. As foreign minister, last year I had the opportunity to meet with Mrs Kirkpatrick, the then head of the U.S. mission to the United Nations. I also had the opportunity to meet several times with the under secretary for inter-American affairs, Langhorne Motley. The common policy of our two countries in international organizations has always been evident in those meetings.

[Almada] Has the human rights question resulted in any observation by the U.S. Government to the Government of Paraguay?

[Saldivar] In our bilateral relations, the U.S. Government has never made any observations, because that would be inappropriate between friendly countries that must respect one another, in accordance with the principles of coexistence and international law.

[Almada] During the presidency of Jimmy Carter, the United States participated in the International Human Rights Commission that drew up a report on human rights violations in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

[Saldivar] The policy of the U.S. Government depends on who is in office at the time, and its emphasis varies from one aspect to another. Carter's policy was different from Reagan's. Carter conducted an open human rights policy based on publicity. Reagan has instituted a bilateral policy of trustworthiness between friendly countries on questions involving human rights.

[Almada] Does that mean that the Reagan administration had made U.S.-Paraguayan relations better?

[Saldivar] Yes, it has made it possible for more realism to be in the Department of State as far as relations with Latin American countries are concerned.

[Almada] How do the regular bilateral meetings of members of the opposition with members of the State Department in the U.S. Embassy affect bilateral relations?

[Saldivar] They have no effect whatsoever, because whenever a U.S. Government official visits Paraguay, he also speaks with people in government positions. We always provide these visitors with all the information because we believe that as a majority we speak for the Paraguayan people. And since the U.S. Government is founded on democratic principles, it must listen to us because we came to power on the strength of the majority, and we can give the best information on the country.

[Almada] What is the Foreign Ministry's position toward Nicaragua?

[Saldivar] Relations with the Sandinist government were broken in 1980 when it violated our sovereignty. General Somoza, the former Nicaraguan president, had taken asylum in our country, under the protection we had granted him, and the Sandinist government violated our sovereignty. In response to the feeling of the Paraguayan people, the Paraguayan Government broke relations. At this time we do not have bilateral relations, and we maintain the same position in international organizations. In a vote it cast in 1979 at the OAS, Paraguay warned about the Sandinist danger paving the way for the expansion of communism in Central America. Current developments are showing that our vote at that time was one of loyalty and sincerity with the inter-American system.

[Almada] Did the Paraguayan people accept the asylum granted to General Somoza?

[Saldivar] The Paraguayan people reacted, especially because of the violation of our sovereignty. We have traditionally been a country that upholds the right to asylum. We have granted asylum to such illustrious Americans as Artigas, Sarmiento, Paz Estenssoro, Siles Zuazo, Peron.... We have always extended our solidarity. And in Somoza's case, his assassination was a violation of our sovereignty by the Sandinists of Nicaragua.

## LIBERAL PARTY FACTIONS SEEKING RAPPROCHEMENT

PY101624 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 9 Jun 85 p 8

[Excerpts] The two Liberal Party factions that are legally recognized, the Radical Liberal Party [PLR] and the Liberal Party [PL], yesterday took part in a historic event by issuing a joint document, the first such document since 1962. In this joint document, they express their firm will to achieve party unity through a work schedule to be drafted by the two parties. Moreover, they also encourage all Liberal Party followers throughout the country to achieve a rapprochement that will allow the achievement of the aforementioned objective, something which will be institutionally channeled through the respective party authorities. The document was issued after a meeting that the leadership of the two Liberal Party factions held at the house of PLR member Luis Maria Vega. Present at the ceremony were: representing the PLR, Percio Franco, president; Ramon Lezcano Torres, general secretary; Osvaldo Vazques; Luis Maria Vega; Anibal Duarte; and Aniano Estigarribia, while the PL was represented by: Atilio Burgos, president; Tadeo Centurion Sostoa, vice president; and Carlos Ferreira Ibarra, general secretary. The respective party presidents and secretaries signed the joint declaration.

ALAN GARCIA DISCUSSES DEBT, DRUG TRAFFICKING

PY072134 Paris AFP in Spanish 0106 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Lima, 5 Jun (AFP) -- In an exclusive interview with the newspaper LA REPUBLICA, President-elect Alan Garcia has said that he will propose a reduction in Latin American military expenditures through a regional disarmament conference similar to that held by the superpowers. The young leader of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA], who will assume the presidency on 28 July, agreed that an abridged version of his interview, containing his first political comments, could also be simultaneously disseminated by AFP.

Referring to the need to reduce the military expenditures of a continent burdened by an economic crisis, Garcia said that Peru cannot unilaterally reduce its military expenditures because it cannot remain unarmed while the rest of the countries of the continent continue to implement aggressive policies. The president-elect added that an agreement will be reached because, despite any misunderstandings or problems, the peoples and their leaders are aware that our main enemies are the foreign debt and the hunger and misery in which our peoples live.

Regarding the foreign debt, a problem Peru shares with all Latin American countries, the new president said that it must be paid. However, he pointed out, to do that we need terms and deadlines other than those established (by the creditors) in order to reactivate our economies and thus be able to pay our foreign debt without interruptions. The Peruvian social democratic leader reiterated his belief that negotiations with the creditor countries must be held without IMF intervention. Garcia said that we must propose a direct dialogue with our creditors, a dialogue which is hindered by the fact that our creditors demand a good conduct certificate from the IMF. The IMF views might be acceptable for developed economies without unemployment problems, but they are inappropriate in a situation like ours or that of other countries of the region.

Alan Garcia went on to say that our foreign policy will seek a more just and equal treatment from more developed countries while maintaining an independent position regarding the political and geo-economic conflict between the two superpowers.

In view of this situation, we Latin Americans are faced with the challenge of promoting and developing an integrated policy and economy. We will continue to be weak, unless we share our real situation and our future. Should we fail, each of us, each country, will only be able to administrate shortages and poverty. However, integration will allow us to negotiate better terms for the payment of our foreign debt and to consolidate subregional agreements, such as the Andean Pact. It will also be a means to compensate for our shortcomings and weaknesses and to obtain fair treatment from the most important countries of the world, especially the United States.

Garcia then said he believes that the U.S. Administration has made serious mistakes and that the United States, just as other countries, has benefited from our position as a subordinate country with a primary economy.

Regarding the inflation rate (which totaled about 70 percent during the first 5 months of 1985) and unemployment (12 percent of the economically active sector of the population), he said that they are not problems in themselves. We have a crisis of shortages, misery, and unemployment, because our economy is dependent and subordinate to foreign countries. International capitalism has imposed its own models on us. In order to again find the pace for the country's development, he said, we must reduce state expenditures and payments abroad. Our huge foreign debt has been caused by inevitable military expenditures, by a centralizing industrial process, and by the import of luxury items that only benefit the high-income sectors.

According to Garcia, the drug trafficking problem, a problem that is always present in the country, which is the leading producer of coca, from which cocaine is extracted, must be tackled in close cooperation with Colombia. He said that this illegal trafficking must be attacked not only from the economic but also from the moral point of view, so as to clear the country of the charge of being an exporter of this poison.

Alan Garcia, who at the age of 36 will assume the responsibility of leading a country fraught with complex problems, does not ignore or downplay the seriousness of the situation. Do not expect any miracles, he warned on the day the National Electoral Board proclaimed him president-elect.

Garcia explained that his adminstration will launch a democratic revolution that will change the current distribution of the gross domestic product, which is mainly benefiting Lima and the coastal area, in order to encourage agricultural development in the Andean region. He emphasized that the state has done nothing for 70 percent of the population. He added that if the peasant population is neglected even more, the crisis will worsen, and violent and nonviolent subversion will have a better chance.

The formula, which a commission appointed by Garcia is working on in order to oppose Shining Path terrorism, is to develop the most impoverished areas of the country where the guerrillas have their bases of operations.

However, Alan Garcia feels that everyone must be able to enjoy the fruits of his labor and of the efforts of his imagination and mind. We do not believe in enforced egalitarianism, he said.

GARCIA DISCUSSES DEBT PROBLEM WITH ITALY'S CRAXI

PY121713 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Peruvian President-elect Alan Garcia Perez has stated in Rome that Peru will pay its foreign debt after reactivating its economy. Garcia stated that Peru wants to pay its heavy foreign debt but will be able to do so only after reactivating its economy. Garcia made these remarks after a meeting with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, with whom he reaffirmed the cordial relations existing between Peru and Italy.

Garcia Perez is visiting European countries seeking support for his future government. It has been reported that after his visit to Rome, he intends to visit France. He said that the foreign debt is a current form of domination by the great international capitalism which has led us to this critical stage of our economy.

PRESIDENT-ELECT DESIGNATES HEALTH MINISTER

PY121656 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Current Vice President of the World Health Organization Dr David Tejada de Rivero will be the health minister of the first ministerial cabinet to be sworn in on 28 July 1985. President-elect Alan Garcia Perez made this revelation in Rome in an interview granted to a local radio station. Garcia had the opportunity to meet with Tejada de Rivero in Rome where the latter accepted the invitation to be the health minister of the future government of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance.

DE LA MADRID ON ECONOMIC RECOVERY, FOREIGN POLICY

Part I

PM110911 Madrid ABC in Spanish 30 May 85 pp 40-42

[Part I of interview with President Miguel de la Madrid by Torcuato Luca de Tena in Mexico City; date not given]

[Excerpts] ABC: Mr President, I believe that of all the achievements of the first phase of your incumbency, that most apparent and noted abroad is the defense of Mexico's image in all fields. Another is the strengthening of the credibility of your government's economic policy. Could you tell me what kind of achievements have restored Mexico's economic credibility which, at the start of your presidency, was in serious jeopardy? Does it suit you, Mr President, to begin with these topics?

President De la Madrid: Certainly. Indeed, the most serious problem facing the government that I lead when it first set to work was an economic crisis universally recognized as modern Mexico's worst since the violent and difficult years of the Mexican revolution. This crisis manifested itself in a radical paralysis of economic growth; galloping inflation; a financial crisis that (for a while) made it necessary to suspend servicing of our foreign debt; and a total lack of currency, which paralyzed Mexico's foreign trade. I will give you an example: In the first months of 1982 inflation was running at 30 percent; in December that same year it reached 100 percent; and by April 1983 120 percent.

ABC: Was that the peak?

President De la Madrid: Yes. From then on the economic measures that we had to adopt began to take effect, to the extent that 18 months later, in December 1984, we had managed not only to slow inflation but to reduce it to 60 percent -- that is, half the level of that tragic month of April. In 1985, despite a very worrying January, we managed by April to reduce it to 3.1 percent a month. It is a very high priority of my government, its highest in regard to economic policy, to continue reducing inflation.

ABC: What are the economic measures you mentioned, Mr President?

President De la Madrid: First, I strove to speak clearly to the Mexican people and to inform them of our real situation in order to justify the tough measures that we would have to adopt to resolve the situation affecting us. We decided to reform public finance, which had accumulated an increasing deficit. In 1982 the country showed a public deficit of 18 percent, whereas Mexico's average in times of stability had never exceeded 3-4 percent. We set as our target a reduction of this public deficit, and we achieved it, reducing it to one-third by the end of 1984. You ask me how? The measures were certainly unpopular: We increased taxation, particularly excise taxes; we updated and increased the prices and tariffs of goods and services produced by the public sector; and we increased value-added tax [VAT] from 10 to 15 percent and in some cases -- on luxury goods -- to 20 percent.

ABC: Was VAT increased on all products?

President De la Madrid: No, not on all products. The exceptions were those contained in the basic shopping basket. We had to raise the prices of gasoline, oil derivatives, electricity, and other major utilities such as telephones, trains, and turnpikes, because we urgently needed to acquire resources to avoid making all the adjustments on the public spending side -- which would have caused us serious problems in terms of rising unemployment and thus serious social unrest.

(The president explained to me that in this policy of moderating public spending "certain indispensable priorities" were excluded, particularly social spending, with the aim of preventing the entire burden of the economic crisis from falling on the poorest classes. "The priority sectors," he added, "which deserved such protection were the basic social services such as education, public health, and welfare, benefiting low-income sectors.")

President De la Madrid: Thus we managed to limit the negative social impact of the process of economic adjustment we were forced to carry out, while at the same time we redirected public spending to fields where we can more effectively protect employment. This employment issue is a very important one for Mexico, since there is still a very high birthrate, despite the family planning programs we have introduced. Consequently, one of the variables we have tried to protect most carefully has been the employment level: Unemployment rose from 4 to 8 percent in 1982.

ABC: Double in a single year. Has it been possible to reduce this 8-percent level, Mr President?

President De la Madrid: Not substantially, but it has not risen, despite the fact that a million young people a year join the job market in Mexico. This has only been achieved by the major recovery of economic activity in 1984.

ABC: You mentioned the recovery of economic activity, Mr President. Could you give me some figures for this?

President De la Madrid: In 1984 economic growth exceeded the targets we had set. Bearing in mind that in 1982 economic growth was zero and in 1983 under about 6 percent [as published], we considered that in 1984 we would achieve an economic growth of about 1 percent. Fortunately this was not the case, and we achieved a 3.5-percent growth rate. This reversed the trend; it brought major improvements to the national economy and coincided with an increase in private investment of about 9 percent. This shows that the country has a major capacity for reactivation.

ABC: And for confidence.

President De la Madrid: And for confidence, when the appropriate measures are adopted. The government's economic program has been successful in the foreign sector, too. In the past 2 years we have succeeded in restoring the country's importing capacity to normal, which had become virtually paralyzed by the second half of 1982, but already one can see a major increase in imports, especially of those private sector imports needed to set production in motion and thus to protect employment.

ABC: What kinds of imports?

President De la Madrid: Principally raw materials, spare parts, and machinery. As for our sales, we have succeeded in increasing our exports -- though, of course, not of our oil products, which is an issue of great concern to us Mexicans in view of our excessive dependence on oil, which still accounts for slightly under 70 percent of our total exports.

ABC: What are your other exports, Mr President?

President De la Madrid: The ones that have responded best, among our nonoil exports, are farm products, timber, and fish, as well as manufactured goods.

Part II

PM111131 Madrid ABC in Spanish 31 May 85 pp 38-40

[Part II of interview with President Miguel de la Madrid by Torcuato Luca de Tena in Mexico City; date not given]

[Excerpts] The ABC correspondent's final question concerned the fact that the balance of trade between Spain and Mexico was already weighed against the former by a ratio of 8.1 when the Mexican economic bureau blacklisted imports of foreign table wines, brandies, porcelain, toys, and other products accounting for a large proportion of Spanish sales to Mexico, which further widened the trade gap between the countries. The questions requiring an answer were: "Will these restrictions be maintained for long?" and "Would it not be possible to reduce our huge trade gap?"

The president smiled. He paused. His reply was as follows:

President De la Madrid: I believe that, as the Mexican economy returns to normal and as we strengthen our foreign trade on the basis of an increase in our nonoil exports, Mexico will relax its restrictive policy on imports. This policy must necessarily be a gradual one. We cannot dismantle Mexico's protectionism overnight. However, our tendency is toward gradually lessening restrictions on our foreign trade. Goods and services of a nonessential nature and luxury commodities will have to continue to be subjected to restrictions during this phase of the country's economy recovery.

ABC: A freeze, in other words.

President De la Madrid: I believe it is necessary to revise the structure of foreign trade between Spain and Mexico, freeing it from the traditional patterns. Spain can supply us with certain kinds of goods and services thanks to its economic modernization, and Mexico in turn can aspire to export to Spain nonoil products, in line with the growth of its industrial apparatus. One of the main reasons for my visit to Spain is to seek new prospects for trade between our two countries.

ABC: Will you be accompanied by any industrialists from Mexico's private sector?

President De la Madrid: Yes. I am going to send businessmen who have been in contact with their Spanish counterparts, and thus I will have the opportunity in Spain to talk not only to the authorities but also to representatives of private enterprise, so as to discover, among other things, how we can find new paths and prospects in our foreign trade.

ABC: To which specific activities are those businessmen devoted or to which sectors do they belong?

President De la Madrid: There is an organization of private businessmen in Mexico that deals with foreign relations and has a special section responsible for Europe; within it there are subsections specializing in individual countries. The businessmen who will accompany me belong to these organizations, and many of them have long-established connections with Spanish businessmen. They will all jointly examine the possibilities of enriching our trade relations.

ABC: Mr President, you mentioned "freeing it from traditional patterns" and "seeking new horizons." What does that mean?

President De la Madrid: Joint investment commitments.

ABC: Readers interested in the subject would like to have a further elaboration on that, Mr President.

President De la Madrid: I believe there are major, real possibilities of encouraging Spanish-Mexican joint investments not only in Mexico, where they have always been welcomed, but in Spain, too.

ABC: Joint companies such as Petronor, in which Mexico is the major shareholder?

President De la Madrid: Indeed, one of our major joint investment companies in Spain is Petronor, but Mexico is seeking other fields in which we Mexicans and Spaniards can combine. For Spain, a new chapter is opening in its trade history with its admission to the EEC, and we are interested in observing and examining Spain's new prospects, which will also certainly create further prospects for an intensification of economic relations between Spain and Mexico.

ABC: Many people are skeptical about this. I myself have heard Mexican private businessmen who believe that from now on Spain will turn its back on Latin America.

President De la Madrid: Yes. Some do believe that Spain's Common Market entry could cause a certain decline in its interest in Latin America, that is, that Spain could turn more to the rest of Europe and lose interest in its relations with this continent. I do not believe this. On the contrary, I believe that Spain's EEC entry will bring about a reactivation of the Spanish economy and that this will enable it to forge all kinds of economic links with Latin America, especially Mexico.

ABC: In connection with your visit, I believe that in the future Spain could be the "natural springboard" for the Spanish-speaking nations of Latin America toward Europe.

President De la Madrid: We hope that Spain will continue to perform its role as our European interlocutor and that, thanks to the Latin American vocation demonstrated by King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, we will continue to find ways of expanding our economic relations.

ABC: Mr President, at the start of this interview, we referred to your government as that of the "recovery of Mexico's image in all fields." One of these was the economic field, which we discussed at length. Another, which I believe contributes to this good image, is its great independence from other countries. Would you be kind enough to talk about this?

President De la Madrid: I believe that foreign policy is one of the most important manifestations of a country's sovereignty. Therefore Mexico, which is so jealous of its independence, has always pursued an independent foreign policy, in line with national interests. Mexico's foreign policy implies no hostility to any country. It is not a policy "against anything and anyone" but a positive and constructive policy. The basic objectives of Mexico's foreign policy are world peace and regional peace. Consequently, Mexico has always spoken out for the peaceful solution of disputes; it has supported the United Nations and international organizations and is a fervent believer in international law, which represents reason in the form of international rules; we have opposed the arms race and have always sought international cooperation for development; and above all we have asserted the need to seek new forms in the international order that are fairer to the developing countries.

These principles explain Mexico's activity within international bodies; these criteria explain the struggle to promote dialogue on armaments. The recent New Delhi summit I attended seeks these objectives and has this attitude.

Within the Contadora Group the Mexican Government also has the objective of restoring peace to Central America by means of dialogue and political negotiation and rejecting violent methods, which in our opinion are not only contrary to international law but ineffective in resolving the conflicts of this region and a potential major threat to world peace. I am thoroughly convinced that this is the aim of our foreign policy, together with our resolute determination to intensify relations with all the countries of the world. But of course Mexico has certain priorities in its foreign policy: a greater rapprochement with the Latin American countries. We believe that the commitment to Latin American unity is a major solution to our countries' problems. And, by virtue of our shared cultural heritage, Mexico also gives a high priority to its relations with Spain.

Since 1977, when diplomatic relations were finally restored with Spain, they have grown and expanded and become considerably diversified. We have experienced an economic slump in recent years, it is true. We reached a very high level in a very brief span of time. Now the economic crisis has forced us to turn back slightly, but we believe this is a temporary crisis. We have the political will to continue intensifying our relations with Spain in all fields.

Political communications between our two peoples are excellent. I am the first to acknowledge that King Juan Carlos has always maintained a very sympathetic and friendly stance toward Mexico and the whole of Latin America, and that Felipe Gonzalez, now in government, has always supported the Spanish state's goodwill with concrete acts. Our dialogue is fluid and very fraternal. It has brought us steadily closer together; our mutual acquaintance is improving all the time, and I believe that we Mexicans will continue to encourage this trend very strongly.

VENEZUELAN ENVOY ON 'INVASION' OF NICARAGUA BY U.S.

FL121932 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1750 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The imminent invasion of Nicaragua by the United States would provoke generalized war on the entire American continent and would include the participation of other nations of the world. Venezuelan Ambassador to Mexico Guido Groscoors said the preceding when referring to the gravity of the trade embargo against Nicaragua and the increasing militarization of the Central American area with the support of the Ronald Reagan government. The Venezuelan diplomat said direct U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua presents unforeseeable consequences that U.S. politicians must study carefully, taking into account the fact that warlike aggression would provoke generalized continental warfare.

With regard to the work of the Contadora Group, Guido Croscoors said the Contadora countries -- Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela -- are faced with a difficult task in addition to being subjected to manipulation by the world's political circles. Despite all, the Contadora process continues to be the only possible effective means of pacifying the area in conflict. The Venezuelan ambassador said the Contadora Group's efforts have caused positive reactions in various nations of the world. He added that the OAS has widely acknowledged the efforts and value of Contadora in providing the OAS with adequate political elements for coping with the Central American conflict.

## COSTA RICA

### MONGE COMMENTS ON CONFLICT WITH NICARAGUA

PA130228 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge reports that some pressure was exerted on Costa Rica at the OAS to [words indistinct]. The pressure was exerted even on the night prior to the CAS Permanent Council's meeting, trying to guide the country toward the Contadora Group again, because they did not want to form an investigation commission, Monge said. Despite all this pressure, we did not give, so it was they who had to give in and agree to the creation of a commission with delegates from the very same countries which make up the Contadora Group; however, this will be done within the OAS framework.

The president said that the commission will have to present a report to the OAS Permanent Council, so this time we will not be left without a report. We must wait and see what kind of a report is presented, because a great struggle will start right there, President Monge said. He explained that we have won one round but we have begun an extremely difficult phase in Costa Rica's struggle to defend its sovereignty.

The OAS commission members will begin arriving next Friday, since Mexico and Panama have not yet appointed their representatives which has caused some delays, according to Fernando Bravo, OAS representative in Costa Rica.

Monge has said that we have been caught in a cross fire for the past few days, adding that some government leaders support Managua and insist that the event in Las Crucitas was not an attack by the Sandinist People's Army, EPS. The leaders claim that all this is a maneuver by the CIA and the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE]. The president added that these leaders are wrong and are doing a disservice to the country because this is exactly what Managua has claimed. The president said that these leaders' attitudes only serve to strengthen Managua's thesis against Costa Rica's thesis, which is why we resorted to the OAS.

Those who attacked the Nicaraguan Embassy caused an incident that is foreign to the Costa Rican people's nature and we condemn this action, because this is not the Costa Rican people's way of doing things, said the president. He said that we must wage a great battle on the international level so that justice will prevail and guarantee that no further aggression will be carried out against our country. Therefore, the president added, acts such as the attack on the Nicaraguan Embassy lowers Costa Rica's moral strength.

President Luis Alberto Monge criticized those who attacked the Civil Guard patrol in the border area and was equally as rough on those who sabotaged the Costa Rican Electricity Institute [ICE] tower. He said: If we cut the sale of electricity to Nicaragua we will enter a phase of economic sanctions and, even though we do not know if this could be enforceable, we have not yet decreed economic reprisals against Nicaragua.

In addition, Monge Alvarez said that if the sale of electricity to Nicaragua is cut, we would not be able to continue selling to Honduras, a friendly country, because the electricity lines must pass through Nicaragua. Also, this is detrimental to ICE, which is a Costa Rican organization.

I think that those who resort to violent methods, encourage warmongering actions, and sow militarist hysteria in our country are an extreme which we must distant ourselves from, said President Luis Alberto Monge. Monge Alvarez voiced his concern for all these events, because they alter the Costa Rican people's peace, particularly right now, when we need national unity to defend the country's integrity.

SECURITY CHIEF VIDAL ON BORDER SITUATION

PA120128 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Colonel Oscar Vidal, public security forces director, has denied that the Civil Guard has withdrawn from the border with Nicaragua. Vidal said that safer zones are being sought in view of the growing military actions in Nicaragua but that this is not a withdrawal, because that would amount to abandoning positions. Vidal asserted categorically that present positions will be maintained at all costs.

He also said that the heavy armament taken to the northern area was left there as a safety measure. Heavy caliber weapons were taken to Las Crucitas to reinforce the operation to recover the body of civil guardsman Miguel Santos Carranza. These arms will remain in strategic zones to prevent possible future incidents.

Nine alleged members of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] detained some days ago have turned out to be members of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance. The men were detained on Sunday, 2 June, at Las Tiricias and sent to the Intelligence and Security Directorate [DIS]. Security agents questioned the Nicaraguans and determined that seven of them were counterrevolutionaries and two of them were civilians. They were sent to a refugee camp.

In adition, it has been noted in security circles that in the past few days some counterrevolutionaries have proclaimed themselves Sandinists to create more difficulties. At the end of May it was reported that 10 alleged EPS members entered the national territory by passing themselves off as refugees. Nevertheless, when they were interrogated, they were found to be counterrevolutionaries. A security spokesman said these men's aim is to create more conflicts.

DIS sources have indicated that two men detained by the Rural Guard in Sarapiqui on Thursday have been placed under the jurisdiction of the immigration department. One was a Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity member, while the other was a French physician. The police confiscated from them an AK-47 rifle, 600 rounds of ammunition, and medicine presumably for anti-Sandinists. After they were questioned by the DIS, they were turned over to the immigration department, although it has been reported that the French Embassy expressed interest in having the Frenchman turned over to them.

PVP SECRETARY GENERAL VARGAS VISITS USSR

PA121611 San Jose LIBERTAD REVOLUCIONARIA in Spanish 31 May-6 Jun 85 p 5

[Text] Companero Humberto Vargas Carbonell, secretary general of the Popular Vanguard Party [PVP], left early Sunday for the Soviet Union. He is being accompanied by his wife, Companera Pilar Corrales.

Companero Vargas is traveling at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committe. Companeros Vargas and Corrales were seen off by Companero Oscar Madrigal, under secretary general of the PVP; Francisco Gamboa, member of the PVP Political Committee; and other companeros and relatives. Companero Vargas will be away for 2 or 3 weeks.

## EL SALVADOR

### RIGHTS OFFICE RAIDED; LABOR UNREST CONTINUES

PA130346 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jun (AFP) -- Employees of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, CDHES, a nongovernment agency, have reported that unidentified persons raided this office early this morning and stole pictures, documents on missing people, and $10,000 cash.

CDHES employees have accused groups from some military organization for this action and are holding the Napoleon Duarte regime responsible. Official sources have maintained silence. The employees added that because of the nature of the material stolen it proves that the action was not carried out by common criminals.

Meanwhile, on the Northern Trunk Highway, only 6 km from San Salvador, guerrillas burst the tires of several vehicles and then a clash ensued when Army members arrived on the scene. No casualties, however, were reported.

Similar actions occurred in the country's eastern region, where rebels continue to sabotage electric power to protest the Army's occupation of the Salvadoran Institute of Social Security, ISSS, on Sunday before last [2 June] and the lack of a solution to other labor conflicts.

In San Salvador, National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers, ANDA, workers marched in the main streets and gathered in front of the ISSS office, demanding the removal of ISSS President Ricardo Perdomo.

As of today, Perdomo ordered the dismissal of more than 50 ANDA workers after the expiration of the deadline set by a labor magistrate, who declared last weekend's strike illegal.

The ANDA situation has caused other trade unions to band together. For this reason, more labor conflicts are anticipated in the next few days.

In addition, the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, disclosed the names of two guerrilla commanders who surrendered to the Army. The men are Marco Antonio Grande, who has been charged with organizing additional guerrilla units [cuadros de expansion] in Jucuaran, Usulutan Department, and Adin Ingles, who participated in the attack against the 4th Brigade in El Paraiso, at the end of 1983, according to the Coprefa.

According to the official report, Ingles was trained in Cuba from 1980 to 1982 and was later in charge of the Felipe Pena Mendoza logistic detachment. He decided to surrender to the Army "because of disagreements with other commanders."

### GUERRILLAS DESTROY 37 TELEPHONE SUBSTATIONS

PA121506 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 9 Jun 85 p 11

[Excerpt] The terrorists have destroyed 37 telephone substations in the eastern region, some of them two or three times, temporarily leaving the people without telephone service. In some areas, telephone service has been restored, but in others it has been impossible to do so due to the armed clashes taking place, said Colonel Mauricio Daniel Vides Casanova, director of the National Administration for Telecommunications [ANTEL].

He added that despite the destruction of the telephone substations in the provinces and the permanent damage inflicted on public phone booths and telephone lines, ANTEL will continue its plan to establish telephone service in rural areas.

FENADESAL OFFICIAL DENIES RAIL SERVICE SUSPENDED

PA110253 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 8 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Those responsible for moving trains along the Salvadoran National Railroads, Fenadesal, have reported that it is false that traffic has been suspended, particularly the transportation of cargo, and that Fenadesal is operating according to circumstances and needs of transportation. Juan Martinez, assistant Fenadesal traffic director, when asked about the situation after a local newspaper reported that train services throughout the country had been suspended, said that report was false, and at no time have the authorities issued such orders.

Martinez added: "At this moment, for example, we are shipping from the port of Acajutla 3,000 tons of paper for newspapers, and we are also going to ship steel rods and other merchandise from the east and west to San Salvador. We are also making shipments from San Salvador to both parts of the country." Martinez, when denying the report about the suspension of rail service, said: As a matter of fact, yesterday we shipped a large quantity of fertilizer from the port of Cutuco, La Union Department, to San Miguel.

Meanwhile, Fenadesal authorities in San Vicente have reported that freight trains have been passing through. Four trains passed last Tuesday for San Miguel, and two returned the day before yesterday for San Salvador. Fenadesal authorities in San Vicente reiterated that trains are operating and that whenever there is cargo, the trains operate in the western or eastern zones.

FMLN CLAIMS POLICE RAIDED HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE

PA130043 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Attention, attention: Napoleon Duarte has ordered another repressive action, but it will not stop or cow our people.

Attention: Duartist police members have raided the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission and the Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners, Missing, and Murdered People in El Salvador. Early today, Wednesday, uniformed National Police members carried out simultaneously raids on the installations of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission and the Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners, Missing, and Murdered People in El Salvador. Following the break-ins, the criminal National Police members stole the records which listed reports of murders and missing political prisoners dating back to 1979, evidence of bombings against the civilian population, and cases of displaced people or refugees.

The operation was ordered by the Presidential Palace and supervised by National Police Director Colonel Reynaldo Lopez Nuila. The operation, similar to the raid against the Social Security Hospital, included the participation of U.S. units, thus confirming the U.S. Embassy's participation in the terrorist policy carried out by Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime.

It is assumed that the raids and theft of these organizations' files are aimed at removing evidence of arrests, crimes, and bombings against the civilian population carried out by Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime during the past 5 years.

Colonel Lopez Nuila is directly involved in many of these crimes; he supervised the raids carried out this Wednesday against the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission and the Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners, Missing, and Murdered People in El Salvador. The installations are located in northern San Salvador.

In addition, statements issued to the press by representatives of the two organizations reveal that the material stolen by Lopez Nuila and his National Police include $10,000 in cash donations sent by international organizations. Jose Napoleon Duarte and the U.S. Embassy will be held responsible for whatever may happen to the people who presented accusations and even to the two organizations' representatives.

The raid against the Social Security Hospital, the arrest of union leaders, the militarization of work centers, police repression, and now this new, cowardly act perpetrated by the Duartist regime represent a campaign of terror with the futile purpose of silencing the people's demands. The Duartist regime will achieve nothing! These repressive actions and threats will not stop the working classes or our people, who have shown that organization, unity, and solidarity are stronger than their oppressors!

## VENCEREMOS VOWS CONTINUED SABOTAGE AGAINST REGIME

PA120407 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] On Friday, 8 June [as heard], at Samuria canton and (La Parrillera) Hill, in the southeast, guerrilla forces of the (Julio Armando Climaco) Detachment inflicted two casualties on the (Colomontique) Battalion of the 6th Infantry Brigade.

A last-minute report, also from this area in Usulutan, indicates that at 1400 on Saturday at (El Bagazo) canton, on the Coastal Highway, guerrillas of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade inflicted one death on the dictatorship's forces. As our General Command has instructed, we will broaden the sabotage of electric power. We will step up actions to wear down the dictatorship's forces. A people on their way to victory win a war this way.

# GUATEMALA

## FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH U.S. OFFICIALS

PA121801 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Guatemala Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran today began a round of meetings with U.S. officials, senators, and congressmen, focusing on Guatemala's current political process [proceso politico]. On Wednesday the foreign minister will travel to Europe to promote the agreement that the EEC and the CACM plan to sign in late October in Luxembourg to mark the culmination of the dialogue that these two economic communities began last year in San Jose. Guatemalan Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Marroquin Najera reported this information today.

## IMPORTERS MUST PAY COSTA RICANS IN U.S. DOLLARS

PA121915 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 Jun 85 p 5

[Text] Costa Rica is demanding that Guatemalan importers pay that country in U.S. dollars for what constitutes a breach in the Central American compensation mechanisms, official Guatemalan economic sources reported yesterday. The Costa Rican Central Bank, and not the Bank of Guatemala, has decided that payments for Costa Rican exports of goods and services to Guatemala must be made in U.S. dollars in a measure that will affect trade between the two countries, it was revealed.

The Costa Rican Central Bank's directive states that export licenses will only be issued if the transactions are supported by irrevocable letters of credit recognized by a non-Central American bank. The measure, which entered into force on 23 March of this year, constitutes a breach in the mechanisms established by the Central American compensation chamber. However, the official sources reaffirmed that Guatemala will continue using the traditional mechanisms despite the implementation of this measure by Costa Rica.

Guatemalans who import Costa Rican products are concerned over the Costa Rican measure because it will seriously affect their businesses.

## NICARAGUA

### EMBASSY IN U.S. ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CONTRA AID

PA130359 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Washington -- The House of Representatives today approved $27 million in assistance for Somozists by a vote of 248 for and 184 against. The assistance will be available as of March 1986 and will have to be channeled through means other than the CIA. A few days ago the Senate approved assistance for Somozists in the amount of $38 million, to be distributed by the CIA.

Although the two houses have approved the assistance, there are differences between the two regarding the amounts approved and who will handle the operation. It has been announced that in view of such differences, the two houses must vote again in a bicameral meeting.

The congressional approval of millions for the contras has generated demonstrations in 50 states by citizens who do not want another Vietnam. In addition, a few days ago Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega described the approval as money for more deaths, more blood, and more massacres of women, children, and elderly of Nicaragua.

In a communique, the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington said that any assistance for Somozist counterrevolutionaries, humanitarian or otherwise, constitutes a violation of international law. The communique stresses that this assistance represents an additional obstacle for the Nicaraguan and Contadora Group's efforts to find a peaceful solution in the region. The official document concluded: Peace in Central America can be reached only through negotiations and a dialogue based on strict respect for the Nicaraguan people's independence and self-determination.

### INTERVIEW WITH RAMIREZ ON U.S. CONTRA AID

PM121011 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 8 Jun 85 p 4

[Interview with Vice President Sergio Ramirez by Jose A. Sorolla in Barcelona -- date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: President Ronald Reagan's verbal escalation against Nicaragua has intensified over the past few days, and the Senate has just approved $38 million in aid for the contras. In your opinion, is the danger of invasion real, or is it in fact a strategy for securing the approval of funds in Congress?

Answer: No, we believe that the danger of an invasion of Nicaragua is more real than ever, because there are not just these factors, there are others.

First, this verbal aggressiveness of President Reagan, which extends to abuse and is not just a matter of temperament. What it reveals is an intense determination to destroy us. Possibly the aid will also be approved in the lower house, but the most important thing in addition to that is the actual preparation for a military invasion of Nicaragua which the United States has been making openly for months. In Honduras, the maneuvers in Puerto Rico -- the entire machinery has been set up; the U.S. authorities themselves unabashedly confirm this. The most worrying thing is that the U.S. Government is rejecting all possibilities of a negotiation; it rejects a return to Manzanillo and the Contadora process. In this we see the greatest danger, because if Reagan secures support in Congress, even if it is for humanitarian aid, that will create a political opportunity for him and conditions will acceleratedly deteriorate over the next few weeks or months.

Question: Is the Senate vote a consequence of Daniel Ortega's visit to Moscow? Do you believe that that visit was a political mistake?

Answer: I do not believe so. In our opinion, congressional votes to contribute funds to the counterrevolution have become part of the U.S. policy against Nicaragua. It is unfair to attach greater importance to President Ortega's visit to Moscow than to the very fact that the financing of military forces in a third country, much weaker and smaller, such as Nicaragua, is being discussed in the U.S. Congress. The fact that Congress approves or rejects funds for the counterrevolutionary forces seems to have some legitimacy in the world. No one rejects it for the monstrosity which it is. There is no justification for that. Here it would be a scandal for the Cortes to start deciding whether to send funds to counterrevolutionary forces in Africa, for instance.

Question: Ronald Reagan and Honduran President Suazo Cordova recently signed a declaration in which the United States undertakes to defend Honduras against a Nicaraguan attack. Could this declaration be used by Washington to intervene in Nicaragua if some incident occurs to justify it?

Answer: That declaration could be used, or they could use Costa Rica. The United States is seeking to use the Costa Rica factor. From the outset there was greater rejection of the Sandinist revolution in Costa Rica than in Honduras. Costa Rica is a country with a high level of U.S. military occupation and with considerable pressures, whereas Honduran opinion could never be turned against Nicaragua. The average Honduran rejects war with Nicaragua, which would be an ideal catalyst for the United States. Relations with Costa Rica have deteriorated, and this is also a dangerous factor.

Question: What is Nicaragua's official version of the latest incident with Costa Rica, in which Costa Rican civil guardsmen were attacked?

Answer: The incident should be attributed to radical sectors in Costa Rica, which are seeking a break in relations, and to the counterrevolutionary sectors. We would never provoke a border incident with Costa Rica, because it would be negative. It would be absurd for us to attack Costa Rica's armed forces deliberately. The evidence which would be presented to suggest this is weak.

Question: In the last 2 weeks of June there will be another Contadora Group meeting, after Nicaragua's acceptance of the revision of the document at the last meeting....

Answer: No, no, that is a fundamental mistake. We have never agreed to revising the substance of the document. We still insist that the document which is to be approved is the document submitted to the Central American countries on 4 September. What we have accepted are changes or improvements in the supervision and monitoring machinery to ensure that the document is carried out.

But in security matters, in the departure of advisers, in the departure of foreign troops, in the reduction of arms, in the shutdown of all military bases, in the supervision to prevent arms trafficking from one country to another -- in this we have accepted no revisions.

Question: But do you believe that the Contadora process could drag on indefinitely?

Answer: Yes, due to U.S. obstruction through several Central American countries, although not because of that alone, but because the United States does not want a peaceful settlement, either within the Contadora framework or in the bilateral talks with Nicaragua, until the prerequisite which the United States is demanding in this negotiation -- that we disappear -- is fulfilled. Really, the great weakness of the Contadora Group has been its inability to demand, with the same vigor with which it has sometimes demanded flexibility of Nicaragua, that the United States be flexible. The scandalous debate in the U.S. Congress on more funds for the counterrevolutionaries should be repudiated by the countries involved in the peace process in Central America -- the Contadora countries and others. And remaining silent cannot help the peace process. A requiem sung for the Contadora Group once the invasion occurs will be of no use at all to us. That will cause a long-term conflict, a very bloody war which will involve the whole of Central America. We are not going to leave Nicaragua.

Question: What is your opinion of what is being said in U.S. military circles, to the effect that the Nicaraguan people would rise up against the regime in the event of a military intervention?

Answer: It is ridiculous and dangerous, because of what it implies, but it is utterly false. Of course, the U.S. espionage services talk with the people who favor an invasion, and in Nicaragua there does exist a minority of people who wish to resolve their conflict with the revolution in that way. But the day that the Americans intervene in Nicaragua, believing that the people will receive them with flowers, they will be making a tragic mistake. A military intervention in Nicaragua would never be a shoo-in.

## SERGIO RAMIREZ RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TOUR

PA112154 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Statement issued by the Press Information Office of the Presidency on 10 June; read by unidentified spokeswoman -- recorded]

[Text] Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, vice president of the Republic, returned this morning to Nicaragua following a 3-week working tour to several Western European countries. Dr Ramirez began his tour on 20 May at the invitation of the Austrian Government and later visited the FRG, Belgium, Holland, and Spain. During his tour the vice president met with the following persons, among others: Austrian President Rudolf Kirchshlaeger, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens. They analyzed the Central American situation and the peace initiatives of Nicaragua, among other topics. In the Netherlands he met with Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, and the president of the Christian Democratic Appeal, Piet Bukman. Dr Ramirez also visited Barcelona, where he met with the Nicaraguan ambassadors to Western Europe, culminating his working tour.

Dr Ramirez was welcomed at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport by Henry Ruiz, commander of the revolution and foreign cooperation minister, and Companero Rodrigo Reyes, administrative secretary of the Presidency.

Discusses Tour

PA121602 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Today the U.S. Congress will discuss whether it will approve financial aid for the CIA mercenaries who attack the Nicaraguan people. In this regard, Vice President Sergio Ramirez said that the revolutionary government hopes that good sense will prevail among the congressmen when they make a decision.

[Begin recording] We hope that wisdom and good sense will prevail as in the past in the House of Representatives, and that the congressmen, especially the Democratic majority, will not let themselves be influenced by the pressures, threats, and blackmail of the Reagan administration. We hope they will oppose a continuation of bloodshed in Nicaragua and refrain from supporting the Reagan policy that opens the way for military intervention in Nicaragua. [end recording]

During a press conference yesterday to report the results of his trip to Austria, Belgium, the FRG, and the Netherlands, Sergio Ramirez stressed the economic and trade cooperation given to Nicaragua by the EEC members.

[Begin recording] The embargo will cause problems for the economy but these problems can be overcome. If this were the only aggressive action that the U.S. Government might take against Nicaragua, we could live with it despite all of the difficulties. However, we are sure that this is just a step toward a more aggressive action, as we are already observing.

In the European market, both Western Europe and socialist Europe, we are obtaining the raw material to begin the operation of the box factory in July or August. We are also obtaining agrochemicals, insecticides, fertilizers, and raw material for the metal and chemical industries. In 1986, we plan to reactivate the country's pharmaceutical industry, which has declined. We can say that raw materials to produce pharmaceuticals will be guaranteed when this production program begins in January 1986. We are guaranteeing the supplies for industry and tires and spare parts for transportation. With the cooperation of the Netherlands, we will be able to install an African palm oil processing plant in Nicaragua. These are just some of the examples. There are also other projects. With France, we are also developing the industrial aspect of the African palm to supply the country with cooking oil. This is one of the most specific examples that we can mention. This package of aid will not resolve all our needs, but it represents a very important advance in the solution of these needs. [end recording]

PRESS OFFICE ON AID OBTAINED BY ORTEGA, RAMIREZ

PA112125 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Six weeks ago the Reagan administration announced an embargo against Nicaragua with the purpose of strangling the Nicaraguan economy. In view of this fact, the Nicaraguan Government has made many efforts to face this serious situation. It is important to note the results obtained in the efforts to increase economic and trade cooperation with the socialist countries, Yugoslavia, and West European countries.

These results came about from recent meetings by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado with the political and government leaders of those countries and represent the significant amount of $392 million in petroleum, lines of credit, and humanitarian aid. Of this total, $202 million was agreed upon with the USSR, the countries of the socialist community, and Yugoslavia, while $190 million was granted by West European countries.

This economic and commercial cooperation, which grows daily, with European countries of various ideologies reflects the Nicaraguan policy of nonalignment as well as the firm political and economic support of friendly countries respectful of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Along with the efforts carried out in Europe, Nicaragua achieved positive results in the special meeting of the Central American ministers of economy and foreign trade recently held in Gratemala. At that time Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Guatemala signed an agreement for a new tariff value. This shows a shared attitude of all Central American countries to continue viewing each other as important business partners, despite their critical situations. It also ratifies the willingness to maintain normal economic and commercial relations in the region, despite the U.S. trade embargo imposed against Nicaragua.

This has been a report from the Press Office of the Presidency.

FORMER FDN'S CHAMORRO ON U.S. CONTRA AID

PA121608 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Washington -- Edgar Chamorro, former leader of the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN], said in a press conference at the U.S. Congress that if the United States continues its current warmongering policy it can win in Nicaragua by force, but it will lose in Latin America and a large part of Europe. During the same event, Democratic representatives accused the Reagan government of delaying the granting of a visa to former FDN leader Jose Efren Mondragon in order to prevent his testimony before the House votes on the contra aid that President Reagan has requested.

Edgar Chamorro said that the requested aid is a means to prolong the war and that the only humanitarian aid worthy of being described as such is the aid to victims on both sides of the conflict.

3 ANTI-SANDINIST GROUPS TO FORM COALITION

PA120518 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Washington -- Three major Nicaraguan opposition leaders have decided to form a coalition to achieve a true democracy in their country. Arturo Cruz, Adolofo Calero, and Alfonso Robelo head the new Nicaraguan opposition union, which became apparent in a document submitted to several Republican legislators. The document, which was not divulged, was privately seen as a means to support the proposal that will be voted on tomorrow, Wednesday, on the $27-million humanitarian aid to the contras. Apparently, the document outlines the measures to be taken in order to achieve national reconciliation, political pluralism, and a free economy, which are the points the U.S. Government is urgently demanding of the Sandinists.

MALMIERCA PARTICIPATES IN UN DEBATE ON NAMIBIA

FL112358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Cuba has said today in the United Nations that the presence of its internationalist forces in Angola is not related to Namibia and is a matter within the exclusive jurisdiction of the two governments.

Speaking on Namibia before the UN Security Council, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said Cuban internationalist forces arrived in Angola at the request of the people and government of that African country. Malmierca demanded the urgent application of measures that make it possible to put in practice UN Resolution No 435, which is the only basis for a peaceful solution to the Namibian question. He also requested that South Africa be sanctioned under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter.

The debate on Namibian independence in the UN Security Council was characterized by harsh criticism of South Africa by most of the speakers. About 30 representatives of 30 countries participated in the debate, including many foreign ministers of nonaligned countries.

When San Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], took part in the debate as a special guest, he said that U.S. opposition is to date the main obstacle to Namibian independence.

JOURNALIST GROUP CONDEMNS U.S. RADIO MARTI

FL121930 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1423 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] The Secretariat of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ] today condemned the U.S. campaign to justify direct, armed aggression against Nicaragua. An IOJ communique said the U.S. Government uses different methods to spread ideas contrary to a peaceful solution to the Central American problem. The IOJ, headquartered in Prague, added that the word "invasion" is appearing more often in declarations made by high officials, including President Ronald Reagan and foreign policy experts. The IOJ also denounced the recent U.S. installation of an anti-Cuban radio station, Radio Marti, and the invasion of Cuban airwaves to disseminate lies.

RISQUET PRESIDES OVER PARTY ASSESSMENT ASSEMBLY

FL110144 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Politburo member Jorge Risquet has presided over the party assessment assembly in the municipality of Guantanamo. Profitability, conservation, quality of export products, and accuracy of statistical information were the subjects debated by the 466 delegates to the party assembly. The assembly manifested its firm support for the statements of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on 29 May on the Isle of Youth, regarding Cuban assistance to Angola and support for the independence of Namibia.

During the assembly, the municipality of Guantanamo received the reward that accredits it as having been victorious in the battle for ninth grade studies.

PROGRESS IN CURRENT GEOLOGICAL STUDY REPORTED

FL121345 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] A total 34,500 square km of our national territory have been the object of a geological study currently under way. This means that 28.8 percent of the country's territory has already been studied. These figures guarantee that the 30 percent commitment made this year by the geologists and geophysicists to honor the party's third congress will be exceeded.

The study seeks to guarantee fulfillment of the investment development plan in connection with the iron and steel industry, heat-resistant materials, gold, copper, quartz, nickel, and other resources with the idea of increasing our exportable funds.

MININT CONFERENCE IN VILLA CLARA CONCLUDES

FL111838 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] At the closing of the Ministry of Interior [Minint] conference in Villa Clara, Vice Minister Angel Martir Carrion called for more saving and the daily strengthening of party influence in that task and in Minint activities. The meeting manifested the efficiency and discipline with which Minint has carried out its activities and fulfilled its commitments in view of the third party congress. At the meeting, Minint combatants and civilian workers repeated their intention to achieve their assigned missions and to improve domestic life and perform political work.

WORKERS RECEIVE BANNERS FROM POLITBURO MEMBER

FL111416 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1101 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] The National Light Industry Workers, communications, and FAR Civilians Unions, along with the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] provincial committees in Matanzas, Guantanamo, and Havana city earned first place in the completion of the tax-collecting plan for the Directorate for Territorial Militia Troops [MTT] in the special emulation, Ready for the Defense, for which they received banners from Roberto Veiga, alternate Politburo member and CTC secretary general. Rene Penalver Valdes, member of the Central Committee and CTC second secretary, said that last year the workers' movement had contributed more than 20 million pesos to the MTT.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

FL121946 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] The National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP] and the USSR Central Union of Consumer Societies [Tsentrosoyuz] signed in Havana an economic, scientific-technical cooperation agreement through the year 2000. The document was signed by Jose Ramirez Cruz, Cuban alternate Politburo member and president of ANAP, and Yevgeniy Sazanov, Tsentrosoyuz deputy chairman. The two groups assessed the 1981-85 results as positive.